

The Chronicle.

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Clarksville, Tenn.:
FRI, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

OUR LABOR SYSTEM—WHAT SHALL IT BE?

The entire change of the labor system of a country is an achievement of history. Yet such a thing has been witnessed and realized by the people of the Southern States of this government. Slavery, or what has been called uncompensated labor, which has been the only system heretofore known, has been done away with by the action of the government, and free or compensated labor has been substituted therefor. This system is one in which neither the employer or the employee have any experience, and it is exceedingly difficult for either to adapt themselves to it. The slave, existing in his newly and unexpectedly acquired liberty, and knowing neither its limits or bounds, its requirements or its responsibilities, is indisposed to labor beyond what his actual necessities demand him to do, and will not be bound by any of the ordinary stipulations of honor, or usage, and works or idles as suits his whim. He gives himself without reflection and abandons his contract without scruple. He has not yet learned the conditions of his new state of life and presumes that he will be cared for as he has always been.

The employer is at a loss what to do, for he cannot conduct his operations, depending upon the labor of others, under such a system as this, for he cannot look to the future of even a few months, with any degree of confidence, and he therefore plants in doubt, and, perhaps, does not reap at all. At the very time when his crop requires attention or will be lost, these free and independent laborers, feeling no responsibility, and against whom there is no remedy, may leave him; his crop is ruined, and the hopes, and expenditures of long and weary months, are gone beyond recall. The amount of loss which the employer sustains in such cases is not only his loss, but it is the loss of the whole country. It is precisely that much abstracted from the sum total of the nation's wealth and prosperity. It is that much less left to tax; that much less which would have gone to swell the amount of our commerce with the world. Consequently, the question is one which interests the government and every man and woman in it. The general prosperity of the nation is the aggregate of individual success. The wealth of the nation is the aggregate of individual possessions, and just so far as individual enterprise is crippled, just so far as the community is disabled from producing wealth, just to that extent are the resources of the nation curtailed, and the amount which the government can tax cut down.

We presume that the propositions we have laid down will not be disputed. If not, then it follows as an inevitable consequence that the systemization of the labor just thrown out upon the world by the abolition of slavery, is a matter of great and vital importance. No one who regards the general welfare of the country will oppose it; no one who regards either the interests of the white man or the black will raise his voice against a proposition which merely seeks to make the black man not only more independent and happy, but to make him, at the same time, a source of wealth and a benefit to the community in which he lives. For more than a century the black man has been the only laborer in the hot climate of the Southern States. His physical constitution enables him to endure with comfort a burning temperature under which the white man, his superior in all else, would perish. His muscles have tilted the soil and developed its resources. The products of his labor have enriched his master, and the wealth thus produced has made the nation prosperous and great. But he is naturally indolent and thoughtless in his disposition, and will only labor under the incentive of pain and penalties. Persuasions will not move him, nor has wealth any allurements to equal the luxury of a staid nap in the blazing sun.

This race, so constituted, so indolent and thrifty, so unambitious and careless of the future, are now thrown out upon the world to work or not to work, as to them may seem best and most acceptable. Holding no property, they are entirely irresponsible for their contracts, and with but a languid sentiment of honor, they hold their promises cheap and violate them without scruple. In fact, so far, there has been no hold upon them in their new condition. They have been unable to discern or perceive, the limitations and restrictions of liberty, or to avoid the dishonor and unprofitableness of utter faithlessness.

Now it is very evident, that if four millions of people heretofore compelled to labor, and by their labor to swell the aggregate of national wealth, and thereby increase its strength and prosperity, are permitted to live a life of idleness, every department of society will soon be made to feel the blighting and withering effect of such a system. We are aware that no one proposes that they shall live in idleness, but unless some plan, more reliable than any yet brought into general use for making their labor productive shall be adopted, the result will be what no one can fail to deprecate. What the country now needs, and absolutely requires, we mean that portion of the country in which slave labor has been heretofore employed, is a labor system which shall be at the same time remunerative to the laborer and reliable to the employer. A system under which the rights and interests of both parties shall be effectually protected, under which there shall be neither tyranny or cruelty on the one hand or evasion or violation of contract stipulations on the other. In a word, a system under which when the negro binds himself to work for one or twelve months, for a stipulated price, and the conditions of the contract are not violated by the employer, the negro shall be compelled to fulfill the obligations he has assumed, and, upon his volition or whim, quit his employer and leave his interests to suffer.

Simple justice to both parties is all such a system would require, and surely to this no reasonable man could object. Without it white labor will be substituted for black so far as it is possible, all idea of depending upon the labor of the negro will be abandoned, and he will be left to starve and perish in his indolence and unreluctance. Self-interest governs the world, and men will not struggle long to make an efficient laborer out of the negro while white men can be employed with profit and are easily obtained, as in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

This whole subject, is, of course, for the present, in the hands of the government, and is operated through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau. The greatest responsibilities rest upon the officers of that department of the government. The west or west of the country, its prosperity or ruin, rests with them. Upon their statesmanship and sagacity depends the question whether or not the South shall recover from the stunning and terrible blows its property and production have received during this four years' conflict. If they throw aside their prejudices and suspicions, and approach this important subject with an honest desire to advance the true interests of the country, as well as to protect the negro, and adopt an enlightened policy, all will be well. Our fields will again blossom like the rose, our marts will be crowded with produce, our steamboats and railroads will gather profitable returns, the negro will be comfortable and happy and the white man prosperous and contented.

If on the other hand, prejudice and suspicion obscure the perceptions of these officials, and prompt them to throw obstacles in the way of the realization of the policy we have indicated, untold and unimagined evils must result. It is gratifying to know that we have in charge of the government authority in this respect, in this community, an officer who possesses sufficient capacity to grasp the important points of this vital question, and who appears to be willing to do all in his power to establish a system of labor which shall be mutually advantageous to the employer and the employee. If he has prejudices against the late slave holder, he appears willing to sink them in view of the magnitude of the question now under his control, and co-operate heartily in the establishment of a labor system which will redound to the interests of the country and be a credit to himself. We learn that he has recently had several interviews for the exchange of opinions with some of our leading and most intelligent planters, and that he, acting in conjunction with them, has devised the plan of which the outlines are appended to this article. It is sensible and to the point. It covers the case and will accomplish all that is desired. It is a contract between the employer and the employee which it will be for the interests of both parties to respect. It will enable our planters to raise as large crops in the future as they used to do in the past. It will afford the negro a certain support, lucrative employment and good home.

It is not altogether an untried experiment. An intelligent planter in this county adopted a similar system at the beginning of the present year, and has had no difficulty whatever with his hands. As a matter of curiosity and for the purpose of putting on record the incipient steps taken to effect this great change in our system of labor, we incorporate the contract executed by this gentleman and the hands under his employ.

"As such a thing as hiring all the farm hands has heretofore been unusual in this State, and as it will be entirely new to the interest of both the black man and the white, that a system of rules and regulations be unanimously adopted in order that each party may know his duty and how to perform it; because, if each one should labor when he or she pleases, without regard to the condition of the crop, it is probable that nothing would be made and both parties would be losers. It is always to the benefit of society and government that all its members act in concert and harmony, and work together for each other's benefit. By so doing the whole community is enriched, the general tone of society is elevated, enabled and purified, and the better principles of our nature govern our actions and direct our conduct. Heretofore, you, the blacks, have been slaves with no responsibilities and few cares. But now, as far as the whites are concerned, you assume the duties of freemen, and it will become you to begin from this day to study in what manner you may best serve your own interests. To your employer, if he is just and kind to you, be accommodating and obliging, and so endeavor to discharge your part of the contract and to acquit yourself of your duties as to leave no cause for dissatisfaction on his part. By thus doing you will soon win a good name and your wages will be proportionally higher. We will now proceed to lay down some rules for the guidance of the employee, as well as for the employer, and first the contract.

[The pay specified in the rules which are omitted.]

In return for this you will be expected and required to do the very best work; to get up at day, feed everything and be ready to eat your breakfast, which must, in all cases be finished as soon as mine; and when I have company or sickness, a good deal of extra work. My rising from the bed at the signal for you to begin work. All time lost after the signal for you to begin work, under any pretext whatever, will be deducted and charged to the person so loitering. If your business or pleasure takes away the time for which I hired you, you must expect to pay for it. I cannot lose your time and then give it to you.

Three quarters of an hour will be allowed for dinner in the winter time, and one hour in summer, unless you are plowing, then from one and a half to two hours, the signal for going out being given by the bell.

As disobedience is a very grave offence, and as no one can farm successfully unless his hands obey him readily and cheerfully, so for every order disobeyed one dollar will be charged, and if the injury resulting to me be great, in consequence of your refusing to obey orders, you will be charged with my loss.

As a good many rainy days will probably occur during the year, when I will not require you to work in the rain, still the time is lost to me; so, sometimes, if I should require you to perform a little necessary labor at night, such as getting up a soldier, which cannot be got up in the day, or unloading a wagon, after you have come home, or null, or firing a plant bed when the wind rises at night, or securing a crop from the frost, or keeping up fire under tobacco, and such things as you have been accustomed to do, you will be expected to comply with readiness and with cheerfulness. I shall never require you to do anything at night but what from necessity must be done.

All abuse of stock, or willful breaking of tools, or throwing away gear, will be charged against you. It is your duty to take good care of what is placed in your hands.

All hirings are supposed to have their homes at the place where they are hired. I shall not care, however, about your staying here at night, so you are always here in time to do your feeding, or get some one to do it for you. Stock must be fed on Sunday as well as any other day, and any one who neglects to feed the stock on Sunday, or on any other day, shall be charged fifty cents. For rainy day's three fourths the amount.

The women will be required to do the cooking in rotation on Sundays as heretofore.

Your pay is due at the end of the year; but half will be advanced at the end of each month, if you work well and endeavor to live up to these rules. If you leave before the end of the year, the balance of your pay will be forfeited, because in that case I will have a crop in with no one to cultivate it, and the expense of feeding you will probably be as much as your work is worth, together with the half pay which I shall have given you.

You must speak respectfully and civilly to me and my family. Any impudence of a bad character will be followed by dismissal and loss of half pay. No quarreling or fighting will be allowed, and you are expected to behave yourself in all particulars.

The products of the farm are mine, and you must not take them without my consent. Peaches, apples and melons must not be taken without permission. When I have an abundant supply, you can always get them by asking.

The women will be required to make the children work well and faithfully, and to obey the rules who are placed over them. If their children are not made to work, I cannot afford to feed them.

I pay you full wages, and I expect you to perform your whole duty and to work your whole time, unless I choose to give you a Saturday evening or a part of a Saturday evening during the summer, which I will always do if you keep the crop in good condition, though I do not bind myself to do so.

You are expected to look after and study my interests and to inform me of any thing that is going wrong; to be peaceable, orderly and quiet; to discourage theft, swearing, loud and immoral language and intercourse, and to refrain from continuous talking while at work.

I bind myself to carry out my part of this contract.

[Signed by all the parties.]

With this contract before him as a model, and the citizens with whom he has conferred, Col. Davis has approved the following contract, to be adopted by employer and employee. We lay it before our readers with satisfaction, believing that it will be productive of the most beneficial results.

Rules and regulations for farm hands.

1. One-half of the wages of the employee will be retained by the employer, until the end of the contract for its faithful performance.
2. The employee will be required to rise at daybreak, each one to feed and take care of the stock allotted to him, or perform any other business that may be assigned him; to eat their breakfast and be ready for work at the signal, which will be given when the sun is half high. All time lost after the signal is given will be deducted.
3. No general conversation will be allowed during work hours.
4. Bad work will be assessed at its proper value.
5. For disobedience one dollar will be deducted.
6. Neglect of duty and leaving without permission will be considered disobedience.
7. No live stock will be permitted to be raised by the employees without special contract.
8. Apples, peaches and melons or any other produce of the farm taken by the employee, without permission of the employer, will be charged for.
9. The employee shall receive no visitors during work hours.
10. Three quarters of an hour will be allowed during the winter months for dinner, and one hour and a half during the months of June, July and August.
11. Impudence, swearing or indecent and unbecoming language, or quarreling, or fighting, or as to disturb the peace of the farm, will be fined one dollar for the first offence, and if repeated will be followed by dismissal and loss of such pay as shall be adjudged against him by proper authorities.
12. All difficulties that may arise between the employer and the employee, and if not satisfactory an appeal may be taken to an agent of the U. S. Government or a magistrate.
13. All abuse of stock, or willful breaking of tools, or throwing away gear, &c., will be charged against the employee.
14. Good and sufficient rules will be furnished by the employer, not, however, to exceed six pounds of bacon and one peck of meal per week for each adult.
15. House rent and fuel will be furnished, free, by the employer.
16. No night work will be required of the employee but such as the necessities of the farm absolutely demand—such as tying up fodder, firing tobacco, setting plant beds, &c., securing a crop from the frost, &c.
17. A cheerful and willing performance of duty will be required of the employee.
18. Stock must be fed and attended to on Sunday.
19. The women will be required to do the cooking in rotation on Sunday.
20. The employee will be expected to look after and study the interest of his employer, to inform him of anything that is going wrong, to be peaceable, orderly and pleasant; to discourage theft, and endeavor by his conduct to establish a character for honesty, industry and thrift.
21. In case of any controversy in regard to the contract or its regulations, between the employer and the employee, the agent of the Bureau for the county, shall be the common arbitrator to whom the difficulty shall be referred.

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KENTUCKY TOBACCO CROP.—From reliable information from various sections of the State, it has been ascertained that the growing crop of tobacco is far less than that of last year, both in quality and quantity. In the more southern portions of the State, and in Tennessee, which is denominated as the tobacco leaf, is equally short, the impression prevailing that the yield will not much exceed half the usual average. A letter from Todd county Ky., from an intelligent observer, who is not a wage grower or grower of tobacco, states the result of his investigation, that under the most favorable circumstances, a two-thirds crop, as compared with last year, will not be grown this year in that whole region. With late planting and the hazards of early frosts, that estimate is very liable to fall short.

JACKSON'S LAW OFFICE.—The Salisbury, N. C., correspondent of the Gazette, writes: "Near the center of Salisbury, on the grounds of Judge Boyden, stands an office where Andrew Jackson once studied law. It is a little frame building about ten feet square, standing on a line with the present, with its gable end to the street. A small board shutter covers the only window, and the low door opens into the yard at the side. It is painted red, but looks very dingy now. The soldiers have torn half of one side off as mementoes. It is a strange object, and well calculated to arrest the attention of the stranger, standing as it does almost directly in front of a large mansion surrounded with extensive grounds both well shaded and filled with choice shrubbery."

A meeting of the members and directors of the Board of Trade is called for Monday at 12 o'clock. A full attendance is expected. Among the matters to be considered will be the appointment of a delegation to visit Chicago to attend the inauguration ceremonies at the opening of their new hall and Chamber of Commerce. Very extensive arrangements have been made to render the visit of the delegates exceedingly agreeable, in the way of excursions, banquets, &c.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that "all persons travelling about the country as the agents of manufacturers or dealers, seeking orders for goods in original and unbroken packages, are regarded as commercial brokers with the meaning of the law, and as such must secure licenses. Those acting as the agent of one person or firm exclusively are also liable as above. Licenses to this class should be made out so as to show the place of business of the person, if he have one, but if not, his residence should be stated. Licenses thus filled out should be secured by revenue officers in all parts of the country."

THE SUNDAY ARREST.—The Montreal Gazette of yesterday says: "The voluntary examination of the four prisoners, Walter Charles, James Adam, Blossom, Wayne W. Blossom, and Chas. Hogan Adams, was brought to a conclusion yesterday afternoon, when the men were fully committed to take their trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench, on five charges, viz: one of conspiracy, one of kidnapping, and three of shooting with intent to murder. We understand that Mr. Delvin, the advocate of the prisoners, intends to make application for a writ of habeas corpus, with a view to bail on Friday next."

EX-RUNNERS IN MEXICO.—A letter from a returned rebel, to the Missouri Republican, gives an account of the rebels who went into Mexico, with whom we extract: "We left Houston on the 11th on horseback, having with us three pack mules, and reached San Antonio on the 18th, where we met General Shelby with a force of about three hundred men. The French admiral Shelby very much, and were anxious he should join their service. From what I can learn, the Duke of Enghien told me that Shelby will be offered a Brigadier-General's command if he will accept it. They allow enlistments for one year and upward, in the cavalry, and give them \$50 per month."

MR. JAMES STEWART, a person 65 years of age, was brutally murdered at the residence of her son-in-law in Memphis, on Monday night last, by some person whose motive, as well as his person, is entirely unknown. Mrs. S. was shot while sitting near an outside door at about 12 o'clock at night, the having risen from her bed on account of the children work well and faithfully, and to obey the rules who are placed over them. If their children are not made to work, I cannot afford to feed them.

USUAL old snare says that love is a combination of disease—an affection of the heart and an inflammation of the brain.

State of the Negro.

Hon. John S. Pennington is a candidate for Congress from Virginia, and in the course of an able address to his constituents, he says:

"I have been a slaveholder," he believes, wherever it exists, and in the different stages of its transition, from absolute bondage to perfect liberty, in all those parts of this continent wherever it did exist, and in which it has now ceased to exist, as also in that large country where it still exists—the Brazil.

As a mere laborer—by which I mean a man who executes manually the orders of another, without the exercise of any intelligence of his own—the African in the Southern States of the old Union was the best cared for and most respectable man of his class in any part of the world—immeasurably above Peons or flaves, or any of that social grade anywhere. As a man, he was very far superior to any of his race, in Africa or out of it. His doom, I lament, as I regard the total extinction of his whole race, so far as this country is concerned a mere question of time. In several States of this continent, in which I have resided for years, I have better men than the abolitionists of New England have tried, experiment of making him a gentleman with precisely the same result everywhere. It has been a total failure in every instance and in all climates and forms of government, except in few and rare cases, and then only when reared by gentlemen of the first class, who are also first-rate disciplinarians. There is no necessity of war for making him a citizen—the present on which he was made a freeman; but I suppose he will be made so, and that will be some advantage to Virginia at least. Made a citizen, he has the run of all the States, and will naturally go to his good and honest friends.

DIED.

On Sunday last, Julia, infant daughter of B. F. and Ellen Poston.

On the 26th of August, of Diphtheria, after an illness of only two days, ALBERT ROBERT LEE, infant son of G. W. H. and Martha A. Emmons, of New Providence, Tenn., aged one year, five months and fifteen days.

"God will be done." Little Albert is now an angel in Heaven, with his little brother and sister.

Clarksville Money Market.

RATES OF PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.

Corrected weekly for the Chronicle, by the Northern Bank of Tennessee.

D. N. KENNEDY, Pres't, JAR. L. GREEN, Cash'r.
JOHN W. FARRIS, Teller.

BUYING RATES.

U. S. Treasury notes	.....	Par
National Bank notes	.....	Par
Bank of the Union, Nashville, Tenn.	.....	Par
Buck's Bank, McMinnville, Tenn.	.....	Par
Northern Bank of Tennessee, Clarksville, Tenn.	.....	Par
All Kentucky Bank notes, 1 to 5 per cent. Discount.	.....	Par

The following notes are worth the figures annexed:

Bank of Tennessee and Branches	.....	15 to 18
Planters' Bank	.....	40 to 42
Union Bank	.....	40 to 45
Other Tennessee Bank notes	.....	10 to 25
South Carolina	.....	10 to 20
Georgia	.....	10 to 20
Alabama	.....	10 to 20
North Carolina	.....	10 to 20
Virginia	.....	10 to 20
Gold	.....	40 to 41 Prem.
Silver	.....	30 to 35 Prem.

Exchange, buying rates, 1-4 per cent. Dis.
Exchange, selling rates, 1-4 per cent. Prem.
All Bank notes issued in 1861, or signed by G. G. Torbett, President, are unsaleable.

New Advertisements.

LAW NOTICE.

G. A. HENRY & T. F. HENRY,
WILL attend to all law business confided to them in the 7th Judicial District and the Supreme Court at Nashville, Tenn.
Office on Public Square, Clarksville, Tenn.
Sept. 1, '65.-tf

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS
OF STABLE BUSINESS!
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.
SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
110,
JUNE FIRST, 1865.
HARTFORD
FIRE INS. CO.

ASSETS.

Cash in hand and in Bank	.....	\$166,032 36
Loans on personal security	.....	21,982 26
Real Estate	.....	55,000 00
Bank Stocks	.....	687,866 00
Rail Road Stocks	.....	27,630 00
State and City Bonds	.....	122,800 00
Rail Road Bonds	.....	35,500 00
United States Bonds	.....	402,600 00
		\$1,563,163 62

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of settlement, \$44,441 40

AS ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE BUSINESS OF
FIRE INSURANCE
The Hartford,
In the extent and character of its resources—in its daily and annual income—in the amount of its yearly business—in the aggregate of its loss payments—in its tried experience and high commercial standing, ranks as the

FIRST American Institution.
FAIR RATES—PROMPT PAYMENTS—LIBERAL PRINCIPLES AND STRONG POLICIES.
ARE ITS CREDENTIALS TO PUBLIC FAVOR.

ALL CLASSES OF FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT RATES GRADUATED TO THE HAZARD.
T. C. ALLIN, President.
GEO. M. COIT, Secretary.

D. N. KENNEDY, Agent,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
Sept. 1, '65.-tf

FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of the Latest Styles, for Fall and Winter Wear.
Our Stock Embraces
COATS, PANTS,
VESTS, SHIRTS,
COLLARS, CRAVATS,
DRAWERS, HALF-HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
UMBRELLAS,
CARPET-SACKS, TRUNKS,
And all other articles usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING STORE!
These Goods were purchased in the EASTERN MARKETS FOR CASH, and we feel satisfied that we can offer

Superior Inducements
To those who may favor us with their patronage. Call and examine OUR STOCK, and satisfy yourselves with regard to prices.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH!
T. & R. E. McCULLOCH,
FRANKLIN STREET,
Clarksville, Tenn.
Sept. 1, '65.-tf

J. F. MEHLHOPE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Wines and Brandies,
WHISKY, ALE, BEER, CIGARS,
General Assortment of Confectioneries,
QUEENSWARE, TINWARE,
FANCY NOTIONS; ETC., ETC.,
FRANKLIN STREET,
CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

IN FACT HOUSEKEEPERS CAN FIND MOST ANYTHING DESIRED!
As we intend keeping a
General Variety Store!
And will sell our Goods as LOW AS ANY HOUSE in the city.
[Sept. 1, '65.-tf]

War Claim and Bounty Agency.
SMITH & PEPPER,
Attorneys and Claim Agents.

HAVE unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of all kinds of business wherein the Government is a party. They prosecute and collect claims against the United States for Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, and for property taken, used or destroyed during the war.
September 1, '65.-tf

DISOLUTION.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MEHLHOPE & HODGSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Hodgson retiring. The style of the firm will hereafter be J. F. MEHLHOPE & CO., who will continue at the old stand on Franklin street.
Clarksville, Tenn., Aug. 23d, 1865.—Sept. 1, '65

NOTICE.
T. B. Pruett vs. Robert Edmondson.
Attached before a Justice of the Peace.
It appearing to the Justice before whom process was returned, that Robert Edmondson is justly indebted to T. B. Pruett, by three notes, amounting in all to Three Hundred and Forty Dollars, and that said Defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee; therefore, it is ordered that publication be made in the Clarksville Chronicle, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said Edmondson to appear and defend said attachment, on the 14th day of October, 1865, otherwise the cause will be proceeded ex parte.
Sept. 1, '65.-4* THOS. MILLIS, J. P.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Lawson J. Murphy, deceased, are requested to call and make payments by the first of October, or their accounts and notes will be put out for collection. All those who upon the estate is indebted will present their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.
J. B. KILLEBREW, Adm'r.
Sept. 1, '65.-3* With the will annexed.

House and Lot For Sale.
I OFFER FOR SALE, PRIVATELY, MY House and Ten Acres of Land attached, in New Providence, about 1-4 miles from the Public Square of Clarksville. The House is Two Story high, with FIVE GOOD ROOMS with Porch, &c., all newly papered and painted, all necessary out houses, good stables &c., and an abundance of young fruit trees. There is also a buggy house and an ice house on the premises.
I will sell the above property low for cash.
J. W. EDWARDS.
New Providence, Tenn., Sept. 1, '65.-2*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin E. Organ, deceased, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
THOS. ORGAIN, Executor.
Sept. 1, 1865.-2*

TAKE NOTICE.
BEING pressed by the creditors of B. Plomer & Co. for a final settlement, as trustee, I take this mode of notifying all persons indebted to the above firm to come forward with their claims by the 1st day of October, 1865, and pay up whatever they may owe them. Unless this notice be complied with, I shall take such steps as will compel a compliance with this request.
G. A. ROTH, Trustee for B. Plomer & Co.
Office at J. F. Mehlhope's.
Clarksville, Sept. 1, 1865.-3*

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I will sell the above property low for cash.
J. W. EDWARDS.
New Providence, Tenn., Sept. 1, '65.-2*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Lawson J. Murphy, deceased, are requested to call and make payments by the first of October, or their accounts and notes will be put out for collection. All those who upon the estate is indebted will present their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.
J. B. KILLEBREW, Adm'r.
Sept. 1, '65.-3* With the will annexed.

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Bethel College,
(Directly on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad.)
RUSSELLVILLE, KY.
FACULTY:
J. W. RICE, A. M., President and Professor of Mental, Moral and the Natural Sciences.
J. H. GRAY, A. M., Professor of Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
E. N. DICKES, A. M., Professor of Languages.
J. E. AYERS, (graduate State Normal School) Principal of the Preparatory Department.
Theological instruction to young Ministers, by Elder W. W. GARNER.

The College Year is composed of two terms of twenty weeks each, beginning the first Monday in September.